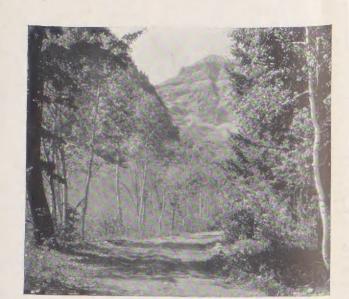
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



TIMPANOGOS LOOP ROAD AT ASPEN GROVE F-2530



PLAY SAFE WITH FIRE. DON'T DESTROY THE FOREST

secured from the forest supervisor at Salt Lake City, Utah, or from the nearest forest ranger.

GAME ANIMALS AND FISH

Deer is the principal big game animal. It is estimated there are over 5,000 deer, probably 100 or more elk, and 25 mountain sheep in the Wasatch National Forest. Black and brown bears, mountain lions, and the smaller fur-bearing animals are fairly plentiful.

The Big Cottonwood, Timpanogos, and South Willow State Game Preserves, consisting of approximately 120,000 acres, are largely on the forest. Hunting within these refuges is prohibited. There are 576 miles of streams and approximately 115 lakes, having a surface area of 2,238 acres, within the Wasatch, capable of supporting fish. These waters are being improved by artificial stocking as rapidly as possible through cooperation by the Utah Fish and Game Commission, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, sportsmen's organizations, and the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The headquarters of the supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest is in the Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. District rangers' headquarters are located

assist the public as much as their regular duties will

District Headquarters Post Office Salt Lake-Grants- Murray, Utah Murray, Utah Pleasant Grove, Utah Pleasant Grove, Utah Kamas, Utah Kamas, Utah

. Making camp.—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot Evanston, Wyo. Evanston, Wyo. 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center Granddaddy Stockmore Ranger Hanna, Utah and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush. Forest officers are prepared at all times to give information on the forest recreational resources and otherwise

4. Breaking camp.—Never break camp until your fire is out-stir the ashes to make sure it is—DEAD OUT.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE

ON THE FORESTS

I. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break

2. Tobacco.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar

or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing

them away. Never throw them into brush,

leaves, or needles. Place them in the

road, trail, or on bare ground and grind

it in two before you throw it away.

into the soil with the foot.

. Burning Brush.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away. From June 1 to September 30 no brush may be burned except under written permit.

. How to put out a campfire.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in cool earth and keep stirring and mixing in fresh earth until you are SURE THE LAST SPARK IS DEAD.



A MOMENT OF CARE MAY SAVE MONTHS OF REGRET

CONTROL OF FIRES

Fire is the greatest single obstacle to forest-land management in the United States. The role of fire is that of a destroyer. At the call of "fire!" the forest officer must drop all other work to combat an evil that may utterly destroy, sometimes for centuries, the crops growing on his forest domain. Every fire exacts its toll of damage in proportion to its size and intensity.

There are 10 national forests in Utah, comprising



BUCK AND SPOTTED FAWN IN AMERICAN FORK CANYON



HELP PREVENT THESE CATASTROPHIES CAUSED BY HUMAN CARELESSNESS

State—an empire dedicated to public service, owned by you, the public, and if protected from fire, destined for a high type of service. Protection of this vast resource is as much your responsibility as it is that of your neighbor. Do your part.

Timber, watersheds, forage, wildlife, and recreation values all suffer when forests burn.

The seriousness of forest fires in the United S may be realized when they are considered as the cause a \$450,000,000 annual waste or enough to build 150,00 moderate-priced homes. There might be added to this the cost of fighting fires, the burning of organic matter of the soil, soil erosion, floods, and stricken communities Before man entered the scene the only cause of forest

fires was lightning. Indians burned forests in warfare and to get game. The pioneers burned forests as the easiest method of clearing land. Such burning was insignificant compared to what is going on today. Man now has lightning beat, not for speed but in the numb of forest fires started.

With more and more people using the national forest annually, the risk from man-caused fires is increasing When it is considered that each individual who enter

preserve recreational and scenic values, to secure wise

timber and forage, to produce more fish and game, to

protection of watersheds, to produce more and better

is assured but, through the application of scientific

at once; thus not only a perpetual return from the lands

vested in such a way that growth of a new crop will begin

properly managed, the mature or ripened crops are har-

the managers. On a torest tarm, scientifically and

of the United States are the owners; the forest officers,

water, forage, game, fish, and recreation. The citizens

which supplies a number of products, such as timber,

MANAGED LIKE A FARM

ming, and on the south slope to Rock Creek drainage.

east fork of Smith Fork drainage, extending into Wyo-

of the Uinta Mountains, along the north slope to the

Canyon drainages. The fourth occupies the western end

Wasatch Range between Provo Canyon and Weber

A national forest might be considered a "forest farm"

practices, increased yields should be secured.

The Wasatch National Forest is administered to insure

approximately 15 percent of the total land area of the a national forest is a potential fire risk, it is easy to see why the forest ranger fears man-caused fires. All such fires are preventable. Only with the wholehearted cooperation of every forest user, however, can the fire problem be solved.



FOREST RANGER COUNTING TIES

6. Leave a clean camp. . Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you cannot put them out, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.

shrubbery.

CODE OF GOOD SPORTSMEN

1. There is more honor in giving the game a

square deal than in getting the limit.

2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish

are public property—for the enjoyment of

both yourself and the fellow who comes

after you. Violations of game laws should

be reported to the nearest deputy game

leave his gates open, break down his

fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near

his dwelling. Imagine yourself in his place,

and then don't do anything you wouldn't

want done if you were the ranchman. Ask

his permission before you hunt on his

One tree will make a million matches;

utility of the recreational areas. Do not

remove or damage green trees and

4. Be careful with your campfire and matches.

one match can burn a million trees.

5. Assist in preserving the natural beauty and

. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not

warden or forest ranger.

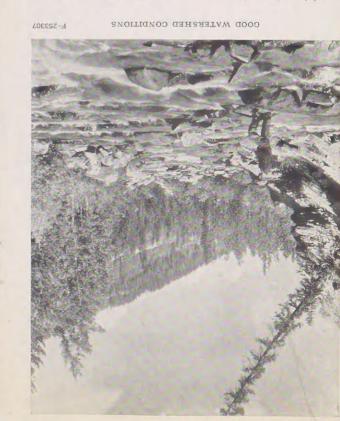


DON'T DESTROY THE FORESTS

KEEP THE FORESTS CLEAN AND GREEN CIVLED BY THE NEXT FELLOW. HELP KOUR CLEAN CAMP WILL BE APPRE.

tion has transformed many parts of Utah from deserts The development of water supplies and their utilizaon the protection afforded the watershed, for the purity and availability of their water supplies Salt Lake and other Utah communities are dependent WATER CONSERVATION

mine props, and lumber are the main products now ized. Railroad ties, telephone- and power-line poles, approximately \$56,000 at present stumpage prices. this capital is approximately 28 million board feet, worth the capital on hand. The annual growth or interest on is conservatively valued at \$4,000,000. This represents stand is estimated at more than 2 billion board feet and



IMPROVED ROADS MAKE TRUCKING OF TIMBER POSSIBLE ON THE WASATCH

BALD MOUNTAIN (ELEVATION 11,947 FEET) FROM NEAR SUMMIT

mann spruce, Douglas fir, and Alpine fir. The total Wasatch National Forest are: Lodgepole pine, Engel-The commercial species of timber common to the

LIMBER RESOURCES

removal of soil, rock, flowers, shrubs, or trees. Obtain written permission from Forest officers for Do not mark or otherwise damage living trees. Observe the State fish and game laws. considerable cost for your guidance. Respect the forest signs which have been provided at

lowing suggestions are made: As a further guide to travelers in the forest, the folto nearest health officer or United States forest officer. lations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) heavy penalties for health-law violators. Report all viohave others do the same. National and State laws inflict 6. OBSERVE LAWS.—Observe rules and endeavor to

vided bury, a foot deep, all human excrement at least 5. Excretions.—Where toilets have not been pro-

> They are located to protect the water supplies from 4. Tollets.—Use public toilets where available. and throw dirty water on the ground away from water or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container

500 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.

3. Washings.—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, erators are not provided. cans, and old clothes where garbage cans and mein-2. Garbage, —Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin Boil all suspected water. tain streams if contaminated will not purify themselves.

1. PURIFICATION.—Help keep the waters pure. Moun-Visitors are asked to observe the following health

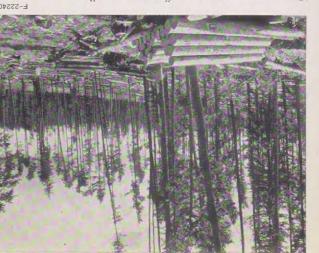
MENTS FOR TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN AND BROKEN LAWS ARE POOR MONU. RECORD. GARBAGE, CRIPPLED GAME, TEVAE V CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN

recreation, education, and inspiration. The Wasatch Forest offers unusual opportunities for the trails and the roads are open to the public. of trails are also maintained for the same purpose. Both protection and use of forest resources, Over 800 miles These, as well as the main roads, are essential to the nance of approximately 150 miles of secondary roads. Summit, Duchesne, and Tooele Counties in the mainte-The Forest Service cooperates with Salt Lake, Utah, tained between Salt Lake City and Brighton. Daily stage service during the summer season is main-

to other points of interest, Fork Canyon, up the Provo River to Mirror Lake, and Timpanogos Cave National Monument in American Camp and Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon, to the summer season. Good roads lead to the Utah Outdoor Forest is accessible to automobile travel during the Much of the interior region of the Wasatch National

TRAVEL IN THE FOREST

VAD THE PROPER MAINTENANCE OF THE WATERSHED FIRE IS NECESSARY FOR THE PERPETUATION OF THE FOREST RENEMVE OF FOREST GROWTH AND FOR PROTECTION FROM TION TO PRODUCE ANOTHER CROP OF TIMBER, PROVISION FOR VELER THE HARVEST THE "FOREST FARM" IS LEFT IN CONDI-



Department of Agriculture. Forest Service of the United States Utah, They are administered by the mately three times that of the State of dated, would cover a land area approxi-These extensive Federal forests, if consolifornia and from Puerto Rico to Alaska. and two Territories, from Maine to Calimillion acres, scattered through 37 States forests with a total net area near 170 chase, until today there are about 160 proclamation, act of Congress, or by purhave been created either by Presidential streams. Since that time national forests insure a regular flow of water in the public domain from destruction and to to protect the remaining timber on the national forests were then called, in order

In 1891 Congress authorized the Presi-THE NATIONAL FORESTS

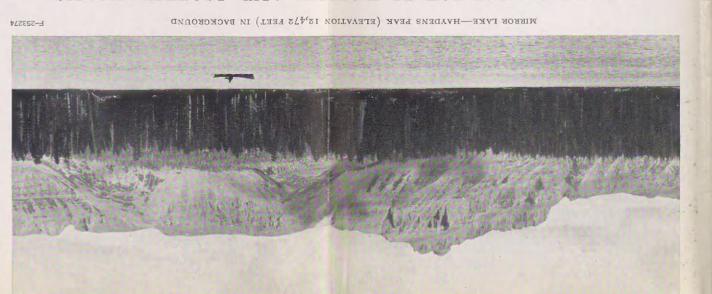
dent to set aside "forest reserves",

to the largest number of people. the forest is managed for the largest beneficial returns bona-fide development of mineral resources. In brief,

bury Ranges in Tooele County. Another lies on the

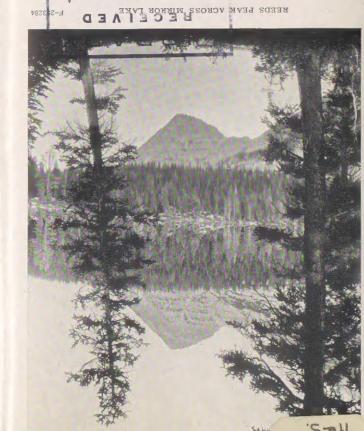
Vernon and Grantsville, lie in the Sheeprock and Stans-Government land. It contains four divisions. Two, the 207,081 acres is privately owned and 800,641 acres is area of 1,007,722 acres of mountainous country, of which forage, wildlife, and recreational resources, covers a total The Wasatch National Forest, with its timber, water, use of all these resources permanently, and to encourage

WASATCH FOREST IS ROUGH AND MOUNTAINOUS



INTERMOUNTAIN REGION FOREST SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF ACRICULTURE

UNITED STATES HATU



FOREST SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE UNITED STATES

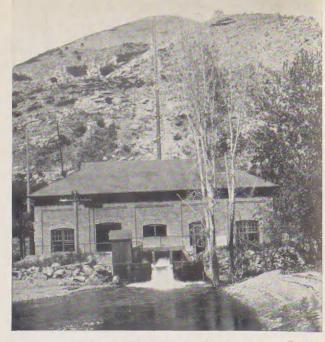
INTERMOUNTAIN RECION

HATU

NATIONAL FOREST NATIONAL FOREST

WATER-UTAH'S PRICELESS ASSET, THE PROVO RIVER

KEEP THE FOREST CLEAN AND GREEN!



A HYDROELECTRIC POWER HOUSE F-11880A

to garden spots of plenty. As agricultural settlement progresses, as towns are founded and cities rise into prominence, adequate water for domestic use, power, and irrigation will be increasingly important to the continued development of the State.

Of supreme economic importance in the program of water conservation and storage is the maintenance of the brush and timber cover on the Wasatch National Forest and the protection of the watersheds against contamination.

In addition to furnishing water to irrigate the surrounding fertile valleys, the Wasatch Forest supplies water to hydroelectric plants which now generate approximately 11,000 horsepower and are capable of developing more than three times this amount.

FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK

Forage is a crop and under proper regulation can be harvested without undue interference with other related forest resources.

The Wasatch Forest provides summer grazing for approximately 10,000 cattle and 69,000 sheep. The usable range open to grazing is approximately 600,000 acres, or about 67 percent of the total area of the forest, Maintenance of the maximum productivity of forageproducing areas and use of range forage is of major importance to the livestock industry and to the best interests of the public. Approximately 1,445 tons of beef, with a value con-

servatively estimated at \$145,000, are marketed annually from the cattle now grazed on the Wasatch National Sheep now grazed on the forest during the summer season produce for market approximately 290 tons of

wool and 1,800 tons of mutton annually, the value of

which is conservatively estimated at \$350,000. It is the policy of the Forest Service to permit the use of the forage crop as fully as the proper care and protection of the forest, forage, and water resources will permit, and to allot the grazing privileges to wellqualified citizens living adjacent to the forest in such a way as to make the maximum contribution to the maintenance of economic farm-livestock units.

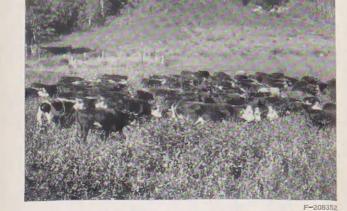
FOREST RECREATION

The rapidly changing order of our national life has emphasized the great value of outdoor recreation, and the national forests are fostering these uses without undue impairment of other major objectives. Recreation has today, therefore, taken its place along with timber production and watershed protection as one of the major contributions being made to our citizens by nationalforest management. The Wasatch National Forest is rich in scenic, geological, biological, and recreational resources of an educational and inspirational character.

These resources are available for use by a local popu-

lation of approximately 300,000 people and are actually

being used today by 183,000 visitors annually.





Campgrounds have been established for the use of the public and many of them provided with improvements for the convenience of campers. The principal campgrounds are located as follows: Salt Lake-Grantsville Kamas District-Continued

PUBLIC CAMPING

Provo River Mill Creek Canyon Mirror Lake Big Cottonwood Canyon Blacks Fork District: Little Cottonwood Canyon Head of Bear River South Willow Canyon Blacks Fork Smiths Fork American Fork Canyon Granddaddy Lakes District: Aspen Grove North Fork Duchesne Beaver Creek Rock Creek

SUMMER HOMES, RESORTS Occupancy of national forest land is allowed under main road. special-use permits for summer homes, resorts, stores, and various other purposes.

They Are Plucked—Preserve Them

for rental at nominal fees. For further information concerning summer home-site lots, address the Forest Supervisor, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, or the nearest district ranger.

SCENIC INTEREST Most of the Wasatch is rich in scenic interest. Big Cottonwood and American Fork Canyons are both exceptionally rugged and offer a world of beauty for the

enjoyment of the motorist and hiker. Big Cottonwood Canyon, with its rock walls of varied coloring and unique geological formations, stimulates within the visitor the desire to know more of our many natural attractions. This canyon affords opportunity for many hiking trips in the nearby side canyons and ridges. Mill B North Fork with its thin wisplike waterll can be reached within 10-minutes hike from the

Brighton, at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, with its two hotels and many summer homes, is a typical A number of desirable home sites have been designated summer resort. Saddle horses are available, and the The Beauty of The Flowers Is More Lasting While They Are Growing, Than When trails leading out of Brighton abound in beauty. Twin Lakes, Lake Mary, Lake Catherine, Dog Lake, and many other lakes are easily reached from Brighton. American Fork Canyon, which is the result of erosion,

has not been modified by glacial action. Its sides are

precipitous and, with their covering of conifers and

shrubs on the higher portions, the canyon is without doubt one of the most beautiful in the State. The Alpine Scenic Highway, appropriately named, connects American Fork and Provo Canyons. It threads its way back of Timpanogos Peak, the highest in the Wasatch Range, and drops down into Aspen Grove on

the Provo side. An amphitheater of interest to the people of central Utah has been constructed here. Seating capacity for 2,500 has been provided, with an area adjacent for parking automobiles. From here there is conducted, under the supervision of the Brigham Young University and the Forest Service, a moonlight hike to the top of Timpanogos Peak where the hikers watch the dawn break over the Uinta Mountains to the east.

The upper Provo River and Mirror Lake country affords unusual scenic interest and opportunities for

IF YOU CUT TREES AROUND CAMP. ING GROUNDS YOU WILL SOON CAMP ON A WOOD PILE INSTEAD OF IN A COOL, CLEAN FOREST

stimulating recreation. Here is found the "lake" region of the State. From Bald Mountain, near Mirror Lake, 50 lakes can be seen. Most of these are plentifully stocked with fish. The Uinta Mountains, of which this area is a portion, have had eroded from their upper strata 18,000 feet of material. This has been computed by matching the inclined strata at either end of the range and measuring it. Some of our oldest rock formation, pre-Cambrian quartzite, is exposed. Within this region are found the highest peaks in the State, which, during the glacial period, stood out above the ice cap.

THE TIMPANOGOS CAVE Timpanogos Cave National Monument, now under the administration of the National Park Service, U.S.

Department of the Interior, is located 2 miles up Ameri-



PUBLIC CAMPING, THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE



A SUMMER HOME IN THE QUIET OF THE MOUNTAINS

can Fork Canyon (38 miles from Salt Lake via American Fork). The cave is approximately 600 feet in length and contains stalactites and stalagmites, usually almost snow white in color, but with an occasional iron stain of brown or green. Guide service is available.

HIGH UINTAS PRIMITIVE AREA To preserve in a wilderness condition a typical moun-

tain and forest area in Utah, the Forest Service has set apart a tract of national forest land in the Uinta Mountains which has been designated as the "High Uintas Primitive Area." The purpose of this dedication is to prevent the destruction or impairment of unique natural values and, as far as necessary consideration of economic needs will permit, to afford opportunity to the recreationist to enjoy travel under conditions which existed in the pioneer phases of the Nation's development and to





COMMUNITY CAMP-BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON F-253060

engage in the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of that period, thus helping to preserve national traditions, ideals, and characteristics, which promote a true understanding of historical phases of our national

This area will be preserved in a "wild" state, in the sense that it will not be developed by road building nor by any forms of permanent occupancy. Prospecting, mining, and controlled grazing of livestock will be permitted, and, when special conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber and water resources may be allowed. It will be the primary objective, however, as far as consistent with good land management, to keep the area in its undeveloped primitive condition.

The High Uintas Primitive Area contains 243,957 acres in the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests and extends along the crest of the Uinta Mountains from the Mirror Lake region eastward to Kings Peak (13,498 feet), the highest in the State of Utah. This is a region of perennial snow banks abounding in scenic beauty and affording an unusual opportunity for educational study. The extremely rough and mountainous portions of the high Uinta Mountains, where many peaks rise more than 13,000 feet, are undeveloped with automobile roads.



(12)

